

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	USSR (North Osetian ASSR)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Distribution of North Osetian Agricultural Products and Consumers' Goods	DATE DISTR.	4 April 195850X1
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1. State stores carried hardly any items of agricultural produce from kolkhozy . In general, agricultural products entered the category of compulsory state deliveries. After the kolkhozy fulfilled the compulsory state delivery plans, their remaining produce was bought by the organs of the Ministry of Agricultural Procurement. In all cases, kolkhoz products were utilized outside the republic. Potatoes and vegetables were sent to Army units and large quantities were taken by organizations such as Azneft, Grozneft, and the Donbass Coal Trust. At the same time, kolkhoz workers in Osetia proper did not receive either potatoes or vegetables for a day's work, excluding separate instances of such distribution on "progressive" kolkhozy .¹ The famous Uralskiy apples and Alagirskiy pears were shipped to workers' centers outside Osetia. In the Urals [sic] and Alagir [N 43-03, E 44-15], spoiled fruit was distributed for a day's work, but not annually. The entire grape crop raised in kolkhozy in the Mozdokskiy and Kurcheskiy Rayons was sent to the Mozdokskiy wine plant where various kinds of wines were made from the crop.² Distribution of grapes to kolkhoz workers for a day's work was not practiced.
2. Milk from dairy farms on kolkhozy was delivered to Rosglavmoloko [Chief Directorate of the Milk and Milk-Canning Industry, RSFSR] centers, and milk plants which produced butter shipped their butter from Osetia to Moscow, Donbass, and the Urals. Only an insignificant portion of milk products was sold in the republic, such as refir [sic], sour milk, etc. Milk and milk products were never distributed for a day's work. The entire production of poultry on kolkhozy was sent to workers' centers of the country. A small part went to dining rooms and restaurants of state trusts. Kolkhoz workers never received wool for a day's work. All wool from sheep farms was taken by the interrayon offices of "Livestock Procurements" and was sent for further processing to plants, such as the one in the city of Nevinnomyssk [N 44-38, E 41-57].

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC					
(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)															

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3. The output of the Chermenskiy, Ardonskiy, and other canneries of the Ordzhonikidze Canning Trust went to Army units deployed in the Far East, Siberia, and other areas, as well as to the commercial network of Donbass, the Urals, and Kuzbas. The production of the Beslanovskiy Mais Combine i/n Mikoyan, crystallized glucose, treacle, corn syrup, extracts, dry and acidified starch, went to confectionaries, textile and other factories of the country; a part of the output, treacle, was sent to China.³ None of the output of BIK [sic] was used in North Osetia. Crystalline glucose, recommended by doctors for ill people, could be obtained only with great difficulty -- by knowing the director or chief engineer, or by having a note from some eminent Party worker.
4. The products of mechanized timber industries and lumber mills of Osetia were sent to remote oblasts of the USSR, whereas the republic's enterprises, such as BIK, obtained lumber for their own needs from Molotov Oblast and other oblasts in the Urals. The population was not given lumber for anything other than planned construction. The Digorskiy wood-tar combine's production of lumber was entirely reserved for the aviation industry.⁴ The name is fictitious because it produced no tar and did not even process raw material for the production of tar.
5. The products of lime, brick, and other plants of the Directorate of Construction Material Industries of the Soviet of Ministers of the Severo-Osetian ASSR -- "Kommunisticheskiy Mayak" in Mozdok [N 43-45, E 44-45], "IR" [sic], and "The Red Builder" in Ordzhonikidze, and others -- were completely reserved for state construction organizations -- "Kavkaz Lead Construction," "North Osetian Construction", etc., and some for kolkhozy for building animal farms and other purposes.⁵ Supplying of building material to individual builders was not foreseen in any plan. As an exception, with the permission of higher organizations, defective material was occasionally released for such purposes.
6. Products of the "Ossafian" artels, a combine for national articles [sic] (however, no "national" articles are produced, only ordinary footwear), the "Ostrikotazh" enterprise, the Kirov Ready-made Goods Factory, etc., were shipped to Russia [sic] and to the Ukraine.⁶ North Osetia received shoes and knitted goods from Moscow, Stavropol [N 45-03, E 41-59], Taganrog [N 47-14, E 38-57], Leningrad, and other cities; ready-made dresses from Moscow, Ivanovo, and Tbilisi [N 41-42, E 44-45].⁷ The Ready-made Goods Factory occasionally received state orders for making clothing for students in plant operation schools, railroad, and trade schools of the USSR.
7. Silicates and other mineral waters from the "Kavlinvod" enterprise almost entirely go to the country's remote oblasts.⁸ The ceramic goods plant in Ordzhonikidze sends all of its products out of the republic. The plant in the hamlet of Kosta-Khetagurovo [N 43-13, E 44-49], which turns out various grains (cereals), is, in jest, called a "military" plant because it works exclusively for the Army. For months at a time there may be no cereals or grains for sale in North Osetia. Despite the existence of a glass jar plant in the republic, none of its products can be found for sale.⁹ There is also an absence on the market of products made by the plants of the Ministry of Provisions [Ministry of Food Products Industry?] such as jams, jellies, etc. Osetians demobilized from the Army tell that they saw canned or jarred food labelled "made in Osetia" in the Far East, the western Ukraine, and the western Belorussian SSR.

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Comments:

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1. [redacted] referring to the payment in kind for the workday unit (trudoden) used in computing labor performed by kolkhoz workers.
2. Kircheskiy Rayon has not been identified in the Severo-Osetian ASSR. Mozdok is located at N 43-45, E 44-45.
3. This combine may be located at Beslan, N 43-12, E 44-30.
4. This combine may be located at Digora, N 43-10, E 44-10.
5. These plants have not been identified in available reference materials.
6. A shoe factory, the Kirov Clothing Factory, and a knit textile factory have been reported in Ordzhonikidze (N 43-00, E 44-40).
7. It is not known which Ivanovo [redacted] was referring to.
8. This enterprise has not been identified in available reference materials.
9. Possibly the Steklotara glass factory in Ordzhonikidze.

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